

CANDOUR *The British Views - Letter*

To defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance

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THE MENACE OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

Following the crushing defeat of Iraq in the Gulf War, pressure is being exerted once again to have the United Nations converted into an all-powerful World Police Force. How similar it all sounds to the clamour forty years ago to turn the U.N. into a world government with sole control of armaments and military forces. Such plans for the subordination of sovereign nations to a one-world authority were exposed and attacked no more trenchantly than by A.K. Chesterton, founder of Candour, as in this article originally published in booklet form in 1955 by the League of Empire Loyalists.

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TOWARDS WORLD SLAVERY

by A.K. CHESTERTON

WORLD GOVERNMENT involves the surrender to an international police force of all national arms. It is an attractive case to argue before the bulk of electors, in as far as most people are politically superficial, and in as far as their ignorance nowadays is often accompanied by atrophied instincts. That is why it is so dangerous.

The attraction for Britons of the case for World Government is that it conjures up for them the image of amiable men like themselves, giving orders on the international level to the counterpart of nice, kind London bobbies who will say to naughty, aggressive nations: "You can't do that there 'ere," and by the simple magic of that formula banish for ever the possibility of war.

Whose Standards?

Everything is made to seem very simple and easy. The invariable assumption is that what will be enforced upon mankind are British standards of civilised conduct and compliance with the British sense of fair play. As the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are outnumbered four to one by the inhabitants of the Soviet Union, and twelve to one, or thereabouts, by the inhabitants of Red China, some allowance should surely be made for the likelihood that the international police would look more like Mongols than like Cockneys, and that the standards of decency and fair play which they imposed might well be Russian and Chinese rather than British.

Simple M.P.

A British Member of Parliament, in a recent debate on World Government, indignantly denied that there could be any such development. That development, he said, was not what he had in mind. "I would not stand for it," he declared, thus showing himself to be

blissfully unaware of the realities of power as a factor in human affairs. The truth, of course, is that absolute power over H-bomb police would render futile all other power; no constitutional safeguard could prevail against it. History is crammed with instances to show that safeguards and other rights and promises operate only to the extent that the wielders of effective power allow them to operate.

Germany in the First World War laid down her arms upon terms, yet Versailles was a dictated treaty and the victors never honoured their word. Hitler secured the backing of the Ruhr industrialists by promising to introduce anti-labour legislation, but the moment he had consolidated his power he tore up that promise before their eyes. Our own country was in a solemn treaty relationship with the Indian Princes; when the British Government's obligations became inconvenient they were jettisoned.

Fatuous Theory

How fatuous, when even nations with honourable traditions so often break their pledged words and sacrifice principle to expediency, to suppose that international power-masters would display a meticulous regard for paper constitutions circumscribing the exercise of their power. Once they had secured control of the H-bomb police, the world would be theirs to command. Yet that is the thesis which members of every established political party in Britain ask the British people to accept. Its proponents do not even begin to meet the objection to their arguments by saying simply that they ask no more than that nations renounce the right to make war. The renunciation of that right would carry with it the implicit renunciation of all other rights, because in the last resort a nation's arms would be its only means of staying out, or contracting out, of what would almost certainly be an international slave state on the Soviet model.

Lurid Light

The Second London Parliamentary Conference on World Government shed a lurid light on the projected internationalist Utopia which it is hoped to foist upon mankind. "Every person in the world," it declared, "should be a citizen of the United Nations as well as of his own country, and the Charter and laws should bind each individual...the U.N. police should be strategically placed; it would not be open to a State to refuse the presence of the U.N. police on its soil... The Statute of the International Court of Justice should be amended so as to empower it to exercise criminal jurisdiction over any individual accused of offences against international law." Britons can scarcely be expected to enjoy the thought of a midnight knock on the door by a posse of Mongolian or Liberian members of the United Nations secret police.

Whose Idea?

The question must surely bang at even the most unsuspecting mind: "What is behind all this?" It would never occur to a Briton - or to a Frenchman or American, or anyone else brought up in the Christian tradition - that national police are not so adequate for all civil purposes, so that international police, obedient to an authority perhaps thousands of miles away, should have power to arrest a subject of Her Majesty, or a French or American citizen or whoever it

might be. To whom, then, would such an idea occur?

It would occur only to those people who financed the Bolshevik revolution; who turned the United States in the last war into a huge pro-Bolshevist conspiracy; who, as "advisers" to Roosevelt, were responsible for the surrendering of half Europe to the Tartar hordes; who created the U.N.R.R.A. to bolster up the Soviet conquests and at the same time to feed the illegal migration to Palestine; who brought U.N.E.S.C.O. into being as a dual-purpose weapon against Christianity and the pride of race; and whose present preoccupation is to obtain control of all atomic energy to secure for them the rule of the earth. These people, and these people alone, would wish to send their "police" agents with extraterritorial powers to arrest in any country miscreants - who venture to tell the truth about their financial racket and megalomaniac political designs.

Hidden Power

There is a hidden power, which only to close students of international politics is a revealed power, wielded by a known group of international financial interests, which brought into existence the United Nations and the International Bank as instruments to secure its further advance to world domination. It has openly declared war on nationhood and racial pride. It approves of every approach, direct or functional, which will render mankind defenceless against its global tyranny. It has used the cold war in the West and the hot wars in Asia to stampede us into N.A.T.O., the European Union and their projected Pacific counterparts. It uses dread of the H-bomb to try to secure acceptance of its full World Government.

Once our sovereignty is abandoned, and we are completely at its mercy, it will drop its disguise as the foe of Russian aggression and betray us to the Soviet conspiracy as surely as it betrayed us at Yalta through the incredible simpleton Roosevelt, and his incredible adviser, Alger Hiss. Hiss, let it be remembered, was only a fugleman. His protectors were powerful men who constituted - and still constitute - the effective hidden government of the United States.

Socialist Error

Most advocates of World Government are not Communists; many of them are Socialists who abominate Communism. Yet they are blind to the certainty that the integrated world for which they agitate could be no other than a Communist world. In earlier days, Socialists denounced international finance. For thirty years one has heard no such denunciation from them. Is that not on the face of it most strange? When Socialists attack Capitalism, they take care to point to the national industrial capitalists who make goods; they never point to the international loan capitalists who make debts.

The reason is that their leaders well understand that the cosmopolitan master-usurers are subversive, waging incessant war against traditional society and ways of life, and therefore appear to be on the side of the Left. Avid careerists, like all other party politicians, they use and are used by these great interests, and never look to the end result. They think that they alone enjoy some special immunity to protect them against the classic fate of Social Democrats. A fearful error. They will be among the first to die.

Carrot And Goad

When the transatlantic origins of the so-called Schumann Plan - in reality the Lilienthal Plan - were pointed out to the M.P. already mentioned, he admitted that support of internationalist schemes might come from Wall Street, but said that as long as they averted the danger of war he did not mind who their sponsors might be. This conjured up the image of a donkey enticed by a carrot called "Peace," and at the same time urged forward with a goad called "War." The carrot and the goad, as it happens, are the specially selected means of snaring and enslaving mankind.

Internationalists of all parties seem to be endowed with some kind of "cut-off" mechanism that prevents their visualising the kind of hell towards which they are leading us. In developing the theme that power over H-bomb police would make a mockery of so-called constitutional safeguards, the M.P.'s opponent in the debate mentioned drew a picture of the realisation of the U.N.E.S.C.O. policy of opposition to racial and national discrimination in terms of the arrival in our country, not of a few thousand Jamaicans, but of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of Chinese and Indian immigrants who in "One World" would be as entitled to the absolute use of our island as are the men and women who are native here. If there were objections, as there would be objections, the World Rulers would need to do no more than alert the H-bomb police, against whom there could be no possible resistance or appeal.

Undoubtedly in this way we could achieve peace. When the torturers are off duty it is said that there is a hushed peace throughout Moscow's Lubianka Jail.

Almost forty years on, the plans for the subordination of sovereign nations to our internationalist masters are well advanced. It should be noted how prophetic was A.K. Chesterton's voice about the aims that have been consistently pursued over the years by the hidden forces conspiring to establish "One World," even if old-style Communism now appears to have served its turn and is giving way to what Gorbachev calls "Humane Socialism" or the Abbe de Nantes calls "Universal Democracy." The same cards are in the globalists' pack: they are simply being reshuffled in order to deal the next hand.

Only Candour endeavours to expose the conspiracy to dragoon mankind into a universal dictatorship. So spread our word - and secure more subscribers!

TREASON AVOWED

"I DO not see how we can avoid the conclusion that the search for world peace, since it is a project to subordinate sovereign government to something larger, comes near to or passes the legal definition of treason. Moreover, the necessary conditions for world peace bring us into sharp conflict not simply with the ordinary patriot, but with much that is regarded by large sections of people as current morality... It is not a proposed change in certain formal aspects of life; it is a proposal to change the whole of life"

H.G. Wells, *The Way The World Is Going*

• 'Yesterday's men, yesterday's policies'

Socialist theories bring ruin to Mozambique

THE ANC and its alliance partner, the SA Communist Party, are yesterday's men, advocating yesterday's policies. Anyone seeking confirmation of that should visit Mozambique or, at the very least, study articles such as that which recently appeared in the leftwing French publication, *Le Monde*. Written by Frederic Fritscher and headlined "Mozambique: From Dogma to Doubt," it spells out just what ruin and devastation the late Samora Machel's socialist doctrines of nationalisation and re-distribution inflicted on our giant East Afri-

can neighbour. Fritscher details how President Joaquim Chissano is seeking to put once-viable Mozambique back on the road to recovery via the free market, privatisation and limited State intervention in the national economy—all reforms that are anathema to ANC/SACP ideologues. Perhaps it is by no means coincidental that in his book, *The Process of the Popular Democratic Revolution*, Machel hailed the ANC/SACP as his "natural allies."

MAPUTO — With the exception of Mozambique Avenue, which winds between the estuary and the airport on the outskirts of the capital, Vladimir Lenin Avenue is the longest road in town. It runs parallel to Karl Marx Avenue, which is just as wide, but shorter, and does not cross Mao Zedong Avenue where the American Cultural Centre and the USSR's Novosti Press Agency are housed in the same block. Naturally, Friedrich Engels also has his avenue — the US Ambassador lives there. Mozambique has sacrificed much to socialist theoreticians.

"Let Us Study and Become Acquainted With an Instrument For Liberating the People," "Fight For Victory and the Triumph of the Revolution". The black letters of the slogans on the walls on July 24th Avenue are beginning to flake away. Sometimes you come across great militant frescoes which also testify to the socialist fervour of the early years of independence.

LEPROUS SCAB

Revolutionary paintings have however failed to protect Maputo from the slings and arrows of time. The city is falling apart. The roads are pitted with potholes. Buildings are in a state of advanced disrepair. Worksites abandoned by the Portuguese colonial rulers when the country gained independence in 1975 have been left in the same state. On the road to the beach, between Maputo's disused motor racing track and the concentration camp architecture of the new residence housing South Africa's trade mission employees, the concrete skeleton of an unfinished 24-storey-high luxury hotel reaches into the sky waiting for walls that will never come.

Yet the charms of Lourenço Marques, formerly a holiday resort so appreciated by South Africa's middle class, are once more beginning to show from beneath Maputo's

leprous scab. People seeking a certain type of leisure flock to what is left of the Navy Club, the Maritime Club and the Costa do Sol complexes. The cafe terraces are inviting. The markets and shops are well-stocked. Which was not the case just a few years ago.

The first effects of the economic rehabilitation programme launched in January 1987 with the International Monetary Fund's and the World Bank's backing are beginning to be felt. Unfortunately, not everybody is benefitting from them. In the shadow of Frelimo (Mozambican Liberation Front), the country's single ruling party, a privileged class has prospered, while the rest of the population has become poorer. The establishment has benefitted indirectly from massive worldwide financial support. Corruption, formerly the exception, has now become the rule.

"Previously, there was nothing, but we had money," said Eusobio, a cab driver who owned a shiny new Peugeot 405. "Today the shops are full, but we can't buy a thing."

At the Mercado do Povo, the people's market, a live chicken costs 6 000 meticals (R18). A doctor earns 100 000 meticals (R300) a month and a company driver barely 30 000 meticals (R90).

STRIKES FLARE

The strikes that broke out in December 1989 in protest against a dramatic reduction of the purchasing power flared again last February with the announcement of a new round of price increases. The cost of basic foodstuffs shot up steeply: 64% for rice, 25% for maize and so on. The government attempted to get on top of the situation by legalising the right to strike while at the same time taking the strikers in hand with the help of the single official union. But it was mid-March before conditions returned to normal.

In such circumstances, it is difficult to get the public to appreciate the reforms currently being introduced. And yet, Mozambique is in the course of resolutely turning its back on its erstwhile ideals. Frelimo's sixth congress in July 1989 sounded the death knell of "Marxist/Leninism." The National Assembly has just adopted a new constitution founded on multi-party rule.

The Republic of Mozambique, which is no longer a "people's republic," has a new national anthem. The liberalisation of the economy has begun with the privatisation of 31 state-owned enterprises. And, most important of all, the government is starting to talk to those who had always been branded in the local press as "armed bandits" — supporters of Renamo. Mozambique's late president, Samora Machel, must be turning in his grave.

CONSTITUTION

President Chissano, who has been in office since 1986, firmly grasped the nettle when in January 1990 he proposed debates on a new constitution. The discussions lasted three months. Big public rallies did not produce the expected results, unlike meetings at places of work where union mobilisation was completely effective. Public radio covered the debates with great frankness and the official daily, *Notícias*, happily published the discussions. The party college even came out in favour of multi-party rule.

It was not yet in the bag, however. While the politburo, which was theoretically close to the President, went along with the transition to multi-party rule, the central committee members on the other hand dragged their feet and resigned themselves to taking the step only in mid-August after a stormy session, because they were convinced they

Ruined Mozambique

• From Page 27

would come out on top at the next election thanks to Chissano's good public image and the strong position of the state apparatus in the country.

The long parliamentary debate in early October disclosed new splits in Frelimo. Chissano himself had to step in to oppose some politburo members who supported "Black Power" and were looking for a subterfuge to keep Whites and Indians out of responsible posts. Such a policy would have led to a xenophobic campaign likely to jeopardise liberal reforms, and the reconciliation with the dissidents and Portuguese businessmen who were being asked to return to Mozambique and invest there.

In the end, on November 2, the deputies adopted a new constitution largely inspired by Algeria's February 1989 constitution. This is not surprising. The two countries have very close ties and most Mozambican leaders had been through Frelimo's offices in Algiers between 1962 and 1975, or spent some time in training camps that Algeria had long made available to liberation movements.

OPTIMISM

The deputies then had to examine laws governing the establishment and the functioning of political parties as well as a new election code. Legislative and presidential

elections, based on universal suffrage, have as of now been announced for this year. This testifies to a fine optimism, to put it no higher, on the part of the authorities.

The country has in fact been devastated for years by a cruel civil war which has affected a third of Mozambique's 13 million population. True, Frelimo forces, backed by the Zimbabwean army, inflicted severe setbacks on Renamo, gradually regaining control of rural areas held by Afonso Dhlakama's rebels, mostly in Zambezi province. But, as things stand, with communications still to be restored and millions of Mozambicans displaced from their homes and villages, organising elections seems quite unreal.

RENAMO CONTACTS

Still, for the first time in 15 years there is a ray of hope on the horizon. After months of unsuccessful attempts the government and Renamo are talking directly. Last August President Chissano asked the Christian churches to establish contacts with Renamo and at the same time named as his mediators the presidents of Kenya and Zimbabwe, who last June arranged to hold a Frelimo/Renamo meeting in Blantyre, Malawi.

But the meeting did not take place. Noting the failure of a purely African initiative, Chissano went through the Santo Egidio Catholic community, which is well established in the country, to resume talks with Renamo. The first contacts took place in Rome in July. Present at the talks were

Italy's former Secretary of State for Cooperation, Mario Raffaelli (Italy is Mozambique's leading financial backer) and Jaime Gonçalves, Archbishop of Beira, who belongs to the same tribe as Afonso Dhlakama.

The first conversations did not result in a ceasefire, but they were "frank and open." A further meeting was set for mid-August. As on the previous occasion, the two delegations were led by Mozambique's Transport Minister and Renamo's shadow minister of foreign affairs. They agreed to meet again soon, but still there was no ceasefire.

TROOP PULLOUT

Renamo dragged its feet about coming to a third meeting which finally began on November 9 in Rome under Italian auspices. The rebel movement's hesitations reflected the disarray in which Chissano's initiative had plunged it. The Mozambican President had in fact cut the ground from under Dhlakama's feet, for a new constitution had been his constant demand. What else was there basically left to negotiate apart from the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops except — perhaps — a transition stage that would stave off elections for a few years to find and train the managers it so badly needs?

During the transition period, Chissano could appoint a government of national unity consisting of men acceptable to Renamo. This solution is not as far-fetched as it may seem. Mozambique is one of the world's poorest countries and can no longer afford to abide by a "logic of war."

APOLOGY

OWING TO PRINTERS' ERROR, SOME OF THE ORIGINAL ITEMS IN THIS ISSUE HAVE
"SUNK WITHOUT TRACE" AND HAVE HAD TO BE REPLACED WITH
ARTICLES CULLED - HERewith - ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM
THE AIDA PARKER NEWSLETTER JAN / FEB 1991
AND THAT IS THE REASON FOR THIS LATEST DELAY IN CANDOUR'S DESPATCH

FREE TRADE IMPOVERISHING U.S. WORKERS

"AMERICA has lost 500,000 jobs due to two thousand U.S. plants moving across the border into Mexico. The Congress has just passed President Bush's Fast Tract Free Trade Bill with Mexico. This gives Bush the power to negotiate the total elimination of all tariffs on goods imported from Mexico. Since the average pay is 50 cents an hour in Mexico it is expected that the 'Greed Hogs' of U.S. industry will move thousands more factories there. This will cost Americans 2.5. million high-paying jobs and enslave that number of Mexicans. The Internationalists want our citizens to work for less and less. This continued deindustrialization will leave us with only 'service jobs' such as flipping hamburgers in McDonalds!"

[From **The Truth At Last**, edited by Dr Edward Fields. Sample copy £1 from P.O. Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.]

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE E.E.C.

by ARTHUR BARKLEY

AS 1992 dawns this country is being dragged helplessly towards a shaky union with Europe. But what if anything do we have in common with our European neighbours? The answer is so very little, save that we share the same back yard; we are geographically linked. So, because of this one factor there are twelve countries, with nine different tongues, and a host of vastly different ideological desires being amalgamated into one precarious state.

This organisation that calls itself the E.E.C. is nothing but a huge, anonymous, bureaucratic monster that is located in Brussels. It has not and never can win the hearts and minds of the public in the island nation that is Britain. Simply, Britain remains a close knit society capable of self-rejuvenation. British people still regard Western Europeans as baffling aliens, with few natural ties linking them across the Channel.

Today more nations clamour to join the E.E.C., with Scandinavia and Eastern Europe banging on the door; even Turkey wants to join - and why? So that all can have free access to a giant complex machine in order to peddle their standardised wares and second-rate agricultural produce, then join the queue for huge state hand-outs to repair and replace their aging factory cogs. But what is the point of joining such a large intricate club which has already outgrown itself and thrown away the reasons for its original conception?

Appeal To Our White Kinfolk Overseas

Yes, we joined the E.E.C. in 1973 and held a referendum reiterating the fact, voting yes to Europe by two votes to one. However, that was simply a "yes" or "no" vote, with no alternatives suggested or even explored. But all is not lost. Let us turn back to our past. On 3rd September, 1939, Britain declared war on Germany. Australia and New Zealand, both free to decide for themselves, followed at once by declaring war, joined by the South Africans on the 6th and the Canadians on the 10th. Four great nations, each free to choose their own destiny, joined the Mother Country.

With our present ties, wouldn't it still be possible to form some sort of Commonwealth Economic Union with those White nations which are closest to us: Canada, Australia, New Zealand - and possibly a predominantly white, partitioned South Africa centred around the Cape now that the A.N.C. is set to destroy the rest. With a common language, legal system and parliamentary governments that each possesses a great bond exists between our nations.

A Commonwealth Economic Union (C.E.U.) could be organised, without too much difficulty, for trade only. So long as members adhere to some general rules there would be no reason for masses of bureaucrats, commissions or any other kind of political interference.

A C.E.U. would operate by each member country agreeing both to import and export the majority, say 70 per cent, of its goods from/to other C.E.U. members. To encourage this, an automatic tariff would be

placed on all goods entering a member country from a non-member - say 25 per cent. However, where a C.E.U. member finds it appropriate/necessary to purchase goods from outside the union it may do so only if the following conditions are met: (1) Similar/comparable goods cannot be purchased from within the C.E.U. (2) A C.E.U. member cannot provide the goods at a competitive price, i.e. within 20 per cent of the prices at which the goods can be obtained outside the union.

Manufacturers and producers who have traditionally exported their goods to non-C.E.U. states would be encouraged to continue doing so so long as their goods are surplus to C.E.U. requirements. To help ensure fair play, a C.E.U. commission would be set up to investigate all aspects of trade within the C.E.U., if and where necessary instructing member states to cease purchasing goods outside the C.E.U. and suggesting viable alternatives available from within. In certain circumstances a special high tariff of up to 50 per cent would be added to the import of certain goods, e.g. electrical items, to promote expansion of the C.E.U.'s manufacturing base. Money raised by tariffs would be used to help promote the development of industry and agriculture in selected areas by way of economic grants.

The benefits are obvious. Each country would be producing goods for guaranteed markets - an idea not too dissimilar from the early days of the E.E.C. but without its bureaucratic chaos. Most importantly, the British nations of a Commonwealth Economic Union would have substantially more in common than Britain has with the E.E.C.

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Editor's note - Mr Barkley's plan for a Commonwealth Economic Union is on the one hand precise and business-like, and on the other somewhat Olympian in its disdain of the harsh reality of contemporary power-politics. Even Churchill, when asked in 1942 or thereabouts if he was going to win the war replied, "I am endeavouring not to lose it." The British position vis-a-vis the E.C. (no longer, if ever, simply Economic) has some affinity with the war situation in 1941-2 in that we are still trying to avoid capitulation!

Where does the author look for implementation of his plan? If in present-day or future establishment circles, then he supposes there are "men of good will" in high places instead of the long-substituted "good will toward men" variety who have found such all-embracing liberalism the successful formula for a seat in the manager's office. Our entry and absorption into the European Community, and the consequent abandonment of the British nations overseas, were most emphatically not the result of an isolated error of judgement.

BEACONS TO BLAZE AS NEW ARMADA GATHERS?

TOWNS and parishes across England could blaze their way into Europe as 1992 begins, if an outfit called Beacon Europe has its way. The idea is to light hill top bonfires on December 31st to mark the arrival of the Single European Act. The last hill-top beacons to be lit, surely, were to warn of the imminent arrival of the Spanish Armada. What an appropriate way to warn of this latest foreign threat from the continent, particularly in view of the E.C.'s recent ruling that permits Spanish trawlermen to return to plunder our fish stocks.

UNITED TO CLOBBER BENETTON

by NICK GRIFFIN

PERHAPS the greatest advance made by the forces of patriotic resistance in Britain in the 1980s was the growing understanding that victory at the polls is the consequence, rather than the source, of power in society. There can be few readers of **Candour** who still suffer from the delusion that Parliament is the true seat of government and that the only course of action open to opponents of the pro-one world plutocracy is to expend huge amounts of money and manpower in contesting elections in the teeth of overwhelming media hostility.

Although this is now widely understood, less thought has been given to developing alternative constructive ways of opposing the tyranny which has been imposed on the nations of the West. Yet, there are many things which can be done and would have a rapid impact. They all arise from the fact that in a plutocracy power, by definition, is based not on ballots or bullets, but on money. Take multi-racialism. It is true that there are various interest groups within the ruling coalition with their own ideological or ethnic reasons for promoting this phenomenon. But the main motivating force is simply that it is profitable.

Economic Motivation For Mass Immigration

It was an Act of Parliament which opened the way to mass immigration in 1948, but it was recruiting drives by textile mills and local authorities which actually brought about the first influx. Immigration was encouraged in order to provide a pool of cheap, non-unionised labour. The same justification is still used quite openly in the columns of establishment newspapers, where the proposed solution to the growing shortage of young recruits to the workforce is not to reverse the falling birthrate and to end the abortion holocaust, but to permit millions to migrate here from Turkey, North Africa and Asia.

With such large numbers of gastarbeitern and their descendents already here, it is becoming increasingly profitable for firms selling consumer goods to appeal to them in their advertising. But since there is still a not insignificant number of the indigenous population left in these islands, the same advertisements have to appeal to us as well. So while undoubtedly there are sinister forces promoting miscegenation for their own ends, the main reason for the rapid proliferation of multi-racial advertising is that it makes money.

Opposition to this mercenary trend is one of the most important tasks facing us - and it is a very simple one. Since most companies use multi-racial imagery primarily because it has been making them money, all we need to do to stop it is to ensure that it loses them money! Small protest groups with other interests have shown that such economic pressure works. "Revlon torture rabbits"; "Don't bank with apartheid, don't bank with Barclays"; "This advert degrades women" - the campaigners using these economic tactics all won their battles over the last decade, while groups like C.N.D., Militant or the British nationalists, which stuck to political actions, marked time and got nowhere.

It is time to put this lesson into action. There are not enough of us

to oppose every manifestation of the multi-racial society, so we must concentrate on some of the most blatant. One, without a shadow of doubt, is employed by the Benetton chain of fashion clothes shops. Their corporate slogan "the United Colours of Benetton" has been promoted for several years now with ever more obvious imagery. Black and white hands, blacks and whites kissing, mixed groups of children, a black lamb and a white wolf (can you imagine the fate of any nationalist group that used such a picture the other way round?). Even the London Underground refused to display Benetton's recent offering - a white woman breast-feeding a black baby. Their latest effort sacrilegiously shows a black clad Catholic priest kissing a white dressed nun!

I am not just urging a ritual boycott of Benetton shops. Far more active measures are necessary and possible. Every patriotic individual, nationalist organisation and religious traditionalist could do something. And if we all act, instead of looking on with impotent rage, then we will get results. If Benetton is so firmly committed to the trendy-left market, perhaps we will not be able to make them back down. However, pickets of their shops, posterings near them, witty but damaging additions to their adverts, and other actions which disrupt their ability to profit - all these tactics are forms of pressure to which retailers are particularly vulnerable in the present economic climate. Even if Benetton do not back down, other firms might be reluctant to incur similar public displeasure.

All that is needed is for every organisation and individual in agreement with this initiative to "do their own thing" in pursuit of the common goal. What we have in common is the target. If Group A and Group B both join in, but Group B produces better anti-Benetton publicity material and runs a more active campaign, then Group B will probably recruit more people as a result. But between them they will exert more pressure against the continuing dissemination of such propaganda than if they had put the same amount of effort into two totally unrelated campaigns. The same goes for individuals. The beauty of it is that everybody can do something, however small. And if we all do, we will between us achieve something substantial. There is a Benetton shop in a town near you. Make your feelings known!

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Editor's note - An article in the N.F. newspaper, **The Flag**, informs us that Benetton's "United Colors" [note the American spelling of the word] poster campaign is the work of one of Britain's largest advertising agencies, J. Walker Thompson. Their offices are at 40 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AD ('phone 071-499-4040) and the employee responsible for the Benetton account, we understand, is Miss Helen Tridgell.

STRANGE PRIORITIES - A report in **The Times** on 4th May about the Bangladesh floods mentioned that 40 F6 supersonic fighter planes were deluged at Chittagong airport while only small transport planes and two helicopters were available to ferry aid from Dhaka. If the "government" of a place as poor and disaster-prone as Bangladesh thinks it right to waste its money on military aircraft, for which there is no conceivable use, at the expense of means to succour its people, what right has it to expect help from the outside world time after time after time? And what simple-minded dupe in our government is responsible for continuing to give Bangladesh such aid?

POLICE RAID ON HOME 'POLITICAL COVER-UP'

This report is taken from the Yorkshire Evening Post of 25th July.

THE former head of the right-wing British Movement claimed in court that he was the victim of an Establishment "hush-hush" cover-up following a police warrant raid at his moorland home. An inspector with six other police officers took thousands of documents and items - "a car boot full" on June 4. And Colin Jordan, 68, told Skipton magistrates that Harrogate police inspector Terry Storey had led the search and seizure operation at the instigation of a "political opponent," Mr Gerald Kaufman M.P.

Wrong

Mr Jordan, who personally conducted his private summons against the police officer, was making an application under the Police Properties Act 1897 for the return of his seized property. It was listed on 23 pages and included a book manuscript, research files and letters. Mr Jordan claimed the police acted wrongly with an outdated warrant and exceeded their powers by indiscriminately seizing irrelevant documents

He claimed witness summonses against the woman J.P. who had signed the search warrant and the police had been refused. "I hold this to be wrongful," he said. "It's the Establishment closing ranks to cover up and hush up." He told the magistrates he would show the search and seizure operation at his home at Greenhow Hill, near Pateley Bridge, was at the instigation of Mr Kaufman. "I know that because the police inspector told me that. The item of literature Gerald Kaufman received was mine - it had my imprint on it but I deny sending it to him.

Hatred

Mr Peter Johnson, counsel for the Crown Prosecution Service, said that an item of Mr Jordan's was under scrutiny and there was a possibility of the Attorney General taking action under the Public Order Act which involves sections dealing with the possession or distribution of literature calculated to stir up racial hatred. Mr Johnson was granted his application for an adjournment until September 27.

*

Editor's note - The offending item of literature about which Kaufman, the Labour Party's Shadow Foreign Secretary, has complained, is the anti-Gulf War sticker depicting Uncle Sam and bearing the words "I WANT YOU TO FIGHT FOR ISRAEL." Although Mr Jordan is quite open about publishing the sticker, he did not send it. Nevertheless, Kaufman is sufficiently influential for his complaint to have caused the police to misuse their powers to the end that Mr Jordan's home was entered and ransacked in a manner befitting the K.G.B. Despite his protests, a great quantity of his property was confiscated that was utterly irrelevant to the stated grounds for the search or any conceivable offence. What is more, the police failed to furnish any proper list of items confiscated and have since failed to return the material or allow access to it. So much for the tradition of English liberty that such gross abuse of power, such acute harassment and such grievous injury can take place in the England of 1991.

Yet another lament for Black Africa

IN THE years since the end of colonialism, the African continent has undergone many changes. For the average African, life has become increasingly bleak as one-party-dictatorships, economic mismanagement, hunger and disease have taken their toll.

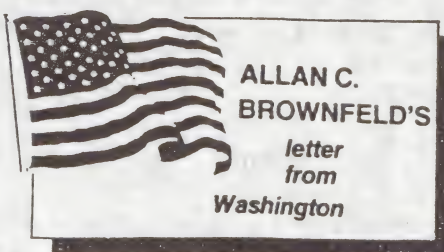
For four years, from 1985 to 1989, Blaine Harden was bureau chief of *The Washington Post* in sub-Saharan Africa. He travelled through the continent, witnessing scenes that were tragic, absurd and exhilarating. In *Africa: Dispatches From A Fragile Continent* (W.W. Norton), he recounts his experiences and provides us with a varied vision of life on a continent that remains a mystery to most Westerners.

"Nothing in my life prepared me to be a voyeur amid such misery," Harden writes. "... Africa is a painful part of the world for Westerners to come to grips with. We weep for it more out of pity than understanding... Mostly... modern black Africa is just too depressing. It is a gloomy question mark, a part of the world where children have sad bellies and sad eyes... There are countless reasons for despair in Africa. At the end of the 1980s, per capita income was lower than it was thirty years earlier. Seventy percent of the world's poorest nations are in Africa. The region is slipping out of the Third World into its own bleak category: the Nth World."

COUPS

Although newly independent African countries adopt constitutions calling for democratic elections and individual freedom, Harden points out that there is only one genuinely functioning democracy in black Africa: Botswana. He notes that coups were the "most common way of changing national leadership. Civil wars spawned the world's largest refugee population... The political norm was near-absolute power in the hands of a Big Man who tolerated no opposition..."

European colonial powers, Harden argued, bear part of the responsibility for Africa's current dilemmas. He declared: "Africans were not asked whether they wanted to be guinea pigs. They were bullied into it. Europeans overwhelmed the continent in the weirdly shaped money-making colonies, many of them land-locked, all of them administered from the top down. The colonies bore little or no relation to existing geographical or tribal boundaries. Total conquest took all of about twenty-five



years. Then, after sixty years or so — the shortest introduction to so-called 'civilization' that any so-called 'primitive' people have ever had — the Europeans turned their authoritarian creation over to the Africans."

SELF-INFLICTED

Still, Harden points out, it is a mistake in 1990 to blame all of Africa's ills on its colonial legacy. "Many African leaders," he reported, "have stopped blaming their problems on the legacy of colonialism. They have openly admitted that their countries are bleeding from self-inflicted wounds."

In the case of Zaire and its leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, Harden noted that a term has been spawned to describe the systematised graft and corruption: "kleptocracy." "Since independence in 1960, more than 85% of the 85 000 mile road network that was inherited from the Belgians had turned to bush. Blessed with some of the richest mineral reserves in the world, Zaire managed by 1988 to become the eighth poorest country in the world... Real wages slipped to 10% of their pre-independence level... Zaire went from being a net food exporter to spending 20% of its foreign exchange on food imports. One-third of Zairean children were dead before the age of five."

Lacking any development plan, Harden noted, "Mobutu's regime has spent billions of dollars on big projects (with high kickback potential) such as steel mills and hydroelectric works... They are the principle reason why Zaire has a foreign debt of about \$7 billion... The future of Zaire has been mortgaged to pay the high maintenance costs of Mobutu's kleptocratic state."

MEGALOMANIA

In the case of Ghana, he reported, we see the first country in West Africa to achieve independence: "That was 1957, and the government had \$1 billion in the bank, the largest such reserve in black Africa. The country had the continent's best-educated African bureaucracy. It was the world's largest cocoa producer. Its gold fields were

among the most productive in the world. Ghana's leaders rolled those advantages, mixed in large portions of megalomania, naivete, avarice and socialist rhetoric, and engineered a collapse that was to prove a classic model for Africa. They bled money from farmers to expand the bureaucracy as they spent money they did not have on unneeded projects and chased away almost every good businessman... There was a 1% drop in real average income every year for a quarter century... Ghana needs 20 or 30 years of steady growth to recover its pre-independence standard of living."

The share of global development assistance going to Africa has nearly doubled in the past 15 years. With only 12% of the world's population, sub-Saharan Africa receives nearly a third of the world's aid. It amounted to 14% of black Africa's gross domestic product in 1987. In that year, in the 34 poorest African countries, aid receipts of \$13 billion equalled all gross domestic investment. But, Harden charged, "Africans would be better off if the World Bank burned its money." A review of African livestock projects, for example, found that they actually reduced economic returns from cattle by 2%.

Discussing the cult of the "Big Man," which has destroyed so much of Africa, Harden described it in these terms: "His cult equates his personal well-being with the well-being of the state. His rule has one overriding goal: to perpetuate his reign as Big Man... Personal rule has destroyed Africa... Africa was poorer at the end of the 1980s than it was when Big Men first usurped the authority of tribal chiefs and welded it to the power of the modern nation-state."

DEPREDATION

As he travelled across Africa, Harden recalled, "It was the vulnerability of Africans to the depredations of their own leaders that — more than famines and wars and poverty — sickened me most."

The West, Harden said, refuses to understand the reality of Africa and the destruction which dictators and state-controlled economies have produced. It is his view that conditions placed upon future Western aid — such as moving toward free-market economies — will help move Africa in the right direction. Still, he wrote, "Economic change in Africa... means little unless it is accompanied by a strengthening of the rule of law and the growth of democratic institutions." What Africans need, he said, "is for Western donors to insist on free elections in the same way they insist on rationally valued currency. No devaluations, no loans. No certified free elections, no loans. No independent judges, no loans."

Blaine Harden has written a disturbing book which is, however, precisely the kind of strong medicine the world needs if it is to help Africa in the future. Unless we diagnose a problem properly, we will never be prepared to take the steps necessary for progress.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Christianity and the Jews

MADAM - I must raise a question which I have long hesitated to mention, due to its controversial and delicate nature. I hope you will accept my assurance that it is in no way intended to give offence to anyone, but is simply a request for information. It is this: how can a journal so knowledgeable about the Jewish question also be so strongly Christian? It is an indisputable fact that the founder of Christianity and all of its early adherents were Jewish. I am sure at some point you have had to face and reconcile this apparent paradox, and I should be most interested to have your comments - R.E.R., Edinburgh.

A GREAT many Christians have this trouble. The British Israelites and others "get over the heavy ground as lightly as possible" by believing that Christ was not a Jew at all, but an Anglo-Saxon or English - something to do with the Lost Tribes. We agree to differ because to me logic seems to indicate that Christ, the Messiah of the Chosen Race, was born as prophesied in the Old Testament in Bethlehem in Judea, the descendant of David, and was repudiated and brought to death on the Cross by that same Chosen Race's Establishment (i.e. the Chief Priests and the Elders).

There followed evidence (the split from top to bottom of the veil of the Temple) that by so doing they had broken for ever the Covenant God had made with Abraham, and it was replaced by the new Covenant made with all who accepted Him in the blood of Christ. After the Resurrection, Ascension and Inspiration by the Holy Ghost this was all clear to the eleven apostles, who then chose one to replace Judas, recognised Peter as head of the Church and went out to "teach all nations" as commanded. The recalcitrant Jews had their Temple destroyed in A.D. 70, as foretold, and were scattered over the face of the earth, whence they have tried to return ever since - R. de B.

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From Under The Carpet Of History

HARBINGERS OF PRESIDENT BUSH'S NEW WORLD ORDER

by HARRY WALKUP

WHILE looking through some notes I came across an interesting article from the March 1982 issue of **Enterprise**, official organ of the Institute of Economic Democracy, which in turn quoted a report that appeared in the March 1942 issue of **Time** magazine. That article explained that the Federal Council of Churches established a Commission to Study the Basis for a Just and Durable Peace, with none other than John Foster Dulles as its chairman. Dulles, **Candour** readers will need no telling, became a U.S. delegate to the newly formed United Nations Organisation in 1945 and served as President Eisenhower's Secretary of State from 1953.

The Report published by that Commission, and printed in the **Time** article, read in part:

"...Industrial nations must give up their armed forces except for preservation of domestic order and allow the world to be policed by an international army and navy... The ultimate goal: 'a duly-constituted world court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers and adequate international police forces and provision for enforcing the world-wide economic authority.'"

And to that statement **Time** magazine appropriately added:

"The Commission recommended, at the same time, a universal system of money, world-wide freedom of immigration, progressive elimination of all tariff and quota restrictions on world trade and a democratically controlled world bank."

Dawn of the New Age

Take that statement, element by element, and compare it with the elements in George Bush's New World Order, and there you have it. It was even further back, in 1935 that Henry Morgenthau (Secretary of the Treasury), at the urging of Henry Wallace, placed the Great Pyramid on the dollar, which contained the phrase *Novus Ordo Seclorum* with the misinterpretation of the *Novus Ordo* to the U.S. citizenry as meaning "New Deal." Of course, the real interpretation is "a new cycle of the ages" which is, in fact, the New World Order of the globalists. Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose - the more things change, the more they remain the same!

This brings us to the question so adequately stated by Aldous Huxley in his Latin phrase, "*Quis custodiet custodes?*" - "Who will mount guard over the guardians?" or "Who will engineer the engineers?" Certainly not the patriotic men and women on the streets of Britain and the United States! And certainly not the now appointed representatives of the New World Order in our parliaments and congresses, right down to the provinces, cities, counties, etc. And not even "G-7" - the so called industrial democracies - which consists of "appointed" officials such as George Bush, John Major, Helmut Kohl, and all the others who support Jacques Delour's plan for European unity with its

Euro-Bank. No: control lies with what I call the Zionist/Fabian Socialist Complot. That is where it actually exists.

To utilise William Jennings Bryan's phrase that he used in his unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1896, "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." However, Bryan lost his "free silver" campaign and he actually supported the Cross of Gold when he went along with the creation of the Federal Reserve Board in 1913. And if the British people permit ratification of the new treaty to give the European Community all remaining control over their affairs from 1992, all will be lost for the Anglo-Saxon people both in Britain and the United States, since control over remaining American affairs will soon be included as the global super-state follows. We are indeed at the cross roads. Can we come out of it?

Book Review

by Christopher Gilbert

WHY COMMUNISM ATTRACTS THE INTELLECTUAL

WHEN many older **Candour** readers grew up, slump and unemployment were making the much boosted legend of democracy a tragic mockery. The economic-minded and those naive people who really believed in democracy, freedom and progress, came to the conclusion that something was wrong with society - what was it? While monetary reformers intelligently assumed that the defect lies in the financial system, many artists, romantics and intellectual idealists sought refuge in the gospel of Marxism. In the 1930s and for years thereafter, the theory of Communism had a fatal appeal for many of those who detested the injustices of laissez-faire capitalism.

Of course, the danger of Communist thinking to such men and women was that it affected them sub-consciously and undermined their potential efficiency. They became inwardly compelled to commit a kind of sabotage because their very gentleness and humane instincts rendered them dangerous by making them tools for evil forces working through propaganda and subtle temptations. Consider these instances of their muddled thinking published in a new pamphlet * edited by David Heald:

"I am proud to have lived long enough to see one third of the world's population earning its daily bread under Socialism" [Baroness Wootton]

"Basically I did not observe much difference between the general character of a trial in Russia and in this country" [Prof. H. Laski]

"Much better be ruled by Stalin than by a pack of half-witted and half hearted Social Democrats" [G.D.H. Cole]

"For the first time I have been completely happy...while here one can forget the evil in the rest of the world" [Victor Gollancz]

Dr Heald's booklet is full of fascinating insights into the woolly-minded views of intellectuals about Communism as practised in the Soviet Union. If reading it enables patriots better to understand the workings of their disorientated minds, it is good value at its price.

* **The Western Intelligentsia on Communism and the Soviet Union**, Dr David Heald, 30pp. £2.30 from 12 Roseacre Close, Canterbury CT2 7HN.

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Small fry politically,
Brussels the barracuda
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Your minister will pledge
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Overrule Britannia
And scuttle Parliament,
Permit mini-armada,
Humbly acquiescent.

Waive the rules to order
A fishy Spanish gain
To edge the British trawler
Out of its own domain.

Mackerel and herring?
There is another catch
For International netting -
Sovereignty to detach.

B.E. BIGGS

SAME FATE AS MARCOS?

SIR Joh Bjelke-Petersen was prime minister of Queensland for twenty years. To many he was a hero, expressing a rugged outback scorn for liberals and socialists and central government in Canberra. He was tough on unions and banned street marches. Queenslanders approved of his state's strict laws on homosexuality - all of which is enough to make him thoroughly unpopular in the Wrong quarters!

It did not surprise us to read that in September he faces judge and jury for perjury and corruption. Whatever the truth of the particular charges he faces, it was obvious that Sir Joh was a marked man in the eyes of the liberal establishment. If you "corrupt" the New World Order, you are ripe for imprisonment on whatever case can be trumped up. Either that or, like Salazar, if they can't pin anything on you, you are condemned to oblivion.

EMPTY CRADLES

THE average woman in the European Community now gives birth to 1.6 babies in her lifetime - one entire baby less than the figure in 1960 - and it seems reasonable to deduce that the European races are set to die out. Various explanations are offered, from the collapse of Roman Catholicism - Italy's figure is the lowest in the E.C., down to 1.29 babies per woman - to economic conditions (infertility in the European parts of the Soviet Union is even more extreme). A sourer note is struck by those who suggest that selfishness and greed are to blame: the DINK (double-income-no kids) phenomenon forces up the price of housing, which forces other couples to delay having children.

Perhaps selfishness and greed are part of it, but nobody has really explained how such an epidemic can break out simultaneously in all the widely different societies between the Brittany coast and the Urals. Far more likely, it seems to me, is that Europeans are suffering from a general lassitude or cultural exhaustion. All that is left is to watch the mongrel culture of the New World repudiate all Western civilisation, as the history of dead, white European males.

Auberon Waugh in **The Daily Telegraph**, 31st July.

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